The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 33. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these for the above lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together;—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½,) every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 15 to 20 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Tunnelmon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market, on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before any dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, comfortable and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	250,000
Merchants	250,000
Springfield	250,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	400,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	200,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent.
marc67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION"

will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. IGOAS, Publisher.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of schools for Pennsylvania:

MESSRS. THOMAS & PETERS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the childnature, or that the faith and the ingenuousness of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,

Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; 10 copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for less or club. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

On and from and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING SOUTH.—Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon his beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsmen a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer.

May 17, 1867-6m. B. R. HAYHURST.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known Hotel, and entirely refitted house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STORNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the form of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town an evidence of pleasure.

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner, and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

23, 25, 27 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city, as on the highway of southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GOO. K. CHASE & CO.,
Proprietors.

may17'67-6m.]

FOX'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone thorough alterations in its internal arrangements, and the proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table shall always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mellenger*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(THE UPPER HOUSE,)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House on Orangeville, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED HAM, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. RUMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 67.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Solomon Jayne, the Proprietor has put it in complete repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr19'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons desiring either wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

23 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. FISHBURN, Proprietors.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stoudner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Stean Brewery, Reading, Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. B. ILLINGER. E. E. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, ILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 238 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite Jones, Keal, Souder & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUSSES, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LVELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office: corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr7'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Ikeler's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [may24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Wilmoyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,

Main Street, near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

ST. LEON'S TOAST.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The feast was over. Now brimming wine
In lordly cup was seen to shine
Before each eager guest;
And silence filled the crowded hall,
As deep as when the herald's call
Thrills to the loyal breast.

Then up rose the noble host,
And smiling, cried, "A toast! a toast!
To all our ladye's fair;
Here, before all, I pledge the name
Of Stanton's proud and beauteous dame,
The Lady Gundamere."

Quick to his feet each gallant sprang,
And joyous was the shout that rang,
As Stanley gave the word,
And every cup was raised on high,
Nor ceased the loud and gladsome cry
Till Stanley's voice was heard.

"Enough, enough," he smiling said,
And lowly bent his haughty head.
"That all may have their due,
Now each in turn must play his part,
And pledge the ladye of his heart,
Like gallant knight and true."

Then one by one each guest sprang up,
And drained in turn the brimming cup,
And named the loved one's name;
And each, as hand on high he raised,
His ladye's grace and beauty praised,
Her constancy and fame.

'Twas now St. Leon's turn to rise—
On him are fixed these countless eyes—
A gallant knight is he:
Revered by some, admired by all,
He famed in ladye's bower and hall—
The flower of chivalry.

St. Leon raised his kindling eye,
And held the sparkling cup on high—
"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this grateful heart,
Till memory be dead:

"To one whose love for me shall last
When lighter passions long have past,
As deep it is, and pure;
Whose love hath longer dwelt, I ween,
Than any yet that pledged hath been
To these brave knights before."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,
With fury-flashing eye;
And clamor'rous said, "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not scathe her name in careless mood,
Then lightly to another;
The quaint his noble head, as tho'
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said, "My Mother."

Select Tale.

IN A GOWT.

Look ominous, don't it, to see nearly every gate-post and dike-bridge made "old ships' timber? Easy enough to tell that, from its bend, and the tree-mail holes. Ours is a bad coast, you see; not rocky, but with long sloping sands; and when the sea's high, and there's a gale on more, a vessel strikes, and there she lies with the waves lifting her bodily, and then letting her fall again upon the sands shaking her all to pieces; first the mast go, then a seam opens somewhere in her sides, and as every wave lifts her and lets her down, she shivers and loosens, till she as good as falls to pieces, and the shore gets strewn with old wreck.

Good wrecks used to be little fortunes to the folk along shore, but that's all altered now; the coastguard look out too sharp. Things are wonderfully changed to what they were when I was a boy. Fine bit o' smuggling going on in those days; hardly a farmer along the coast but had a finger in it, and ran cargoes right up to the little towns inland. The coast was not so well waiched, and people were bribed easier, I suppose; but, at all events, that sort of thing has almost died out now.

Never had a brush with the coast-guard or the cutter in my time, for we were all on the 'cut-and-run system; but I had a narrow escape for my life once, when a boat's crew came down upon us, and I'll tell you how it was.

We were a strong party of up down on the shore to our point here at Merthorpe, busy as could be; night calm and still and dark, and one of those fast-sailing French boats—*chasse-marees*, they call them—landing a cargo. Carts and pack-horses and hats were all at it; and the kegs of brandy, and barrels of tobacco, and parcels of lace were coming ashore in fine style; and another in a little boat kept making trips backwards and forwards between the shore and the *chasse-maree*, landing brandy-tubs, nice little brandy-kegs, you know, with a V. C., *Vieux Cognac*,—branded on each.

I don't know how many journeys I had made, when all at once there was an alarm given, and as it were right out of the darkness I could see a man-of-war's boat coming right down upon us, while, before I quite got over the first fright, there was another in sight.

Such a scrimmage,—such a scamper; boats scattering in all directions; the French boats getting up a sail or two, and all confusion; whips cracking, wheels ploughing through the soft sand, and horses galloping off to get to the other side of the sand-bank. We were close aside the long, low *chasse-maree*, in our bit of a skiff thing, when the word was given, and we pushed off hard for the shore, which was about two hundred yards distant, while on all sides there were other boats setting us the example, or following on our wake; in front of us there was a heavy cart backed as far out into the sea as she would stand, with the horses turned restive and jibbing, for there was a heavy load behind them, and the more the driver lashed them, the more the brutes backed out into the shallow water, while every moment the wheels kept sinking farther into the sand.

I saw all this as the revenue cutter's boat separated, on making for the *chasse-maree*, and the other dashing after the flying long-shore squadron; as I dragged at my oar, I had the pleasure of seeing that we must either be soon overhauled, or else leap out into the shallow water, and run for it, and I said so to my companion.

"O, hang it, no," he cried; "pull on. They'll stave in the boat, and we shall lose all the brandy."

I did pull on, for I was so far from being loyal, that I was ready to run any risk sooner that lose the little cargo we had of a dozen brandy-kegs, and about the same number of packages; but there seemed not the slightest prospect of getting off, unless we happend to be unobserved in the darkness. However, I pulled on, and keeping off to the right, we had the satisfaction of seeing the revenue boat row straight on, as if not noticing us.

"Keep off a little now," I whispered, "or we shall be ashore."

"No, no,— it's all right," was the reply; "we are just over the swatch;" which is the local term given to the long channels washed out in the sand by the tide, here and there forming deep trenches along the coast, very dangerous for bathers.

"By jingo, they see us," I whispered; when my companion backed water, and the consequence was, that the boat's head turned right in-shore, and we floated between the piles, and were next moment, with shipped oars, out of sight in the outlet of the gowt.

Now, I'm not prepared to give the derivation of the word "gowt," but I can describe what it is,—namely, the termination, at the sea-coast, of the long Lincolnshire land-drains, in the shape of a lock with gates, which are opened at certain times, to allow the drainage to flow under the sand into the sea, but carefully closed when the tide is up, to prevent flooding of the marsh-lands, protected by the high sea-bank, which runs along the coast, and acts the part of cliffs. From these lock-gates, a square woodwork tunnel is formed by means of piles driven into the shore, and crossed with stout planks; and this covered water-way in some cases runs for perhaps two hundred yards right beneath the sand-bank, then beneath the sand, and has its outlet some distance down the shore; while, to prevent the air blowing the tunnel up when the sea comes in, a couple of square wooden pipes descended at intervals of some fifty yards through the sand into the water-way; at high water, when the mouth is covered, and the lock-gates closed, the air comes bellowing and roaring up these pipes as every wave comes in; and at times, when the tunnel is pretty full, the water will, after chasing the air, rush out after it, and form a spray fountain; while as the waves recede, the winds rush back with a strange whistling sound, and a draught that draws anything down into the tunnel with a fierce rush. But there was another peculiarity of the hollow way that was strangely impressed upon my memory that night,—namely, its power of acting as a vast speaking-tube, for if a person stood at one of the escape-pipes and whispered, his words were distinctly audible to another at the other pipe some fifty yards off, who could as easily respond.

Well, it was into the mouth of the gowt tunnel that we had now run the boat, where we were concealed from view certainly; and thrusting against the piles with his hands, my companion worked the boat farther into the darkness, until the keel touched the soft sand.

"That's snug," he whispered: "they'll never find us here."

"No," I said, as a strange fear came upon me. "But is n't the tide rising?"

"Fast," he said.

"Then we shall be stopped from getting out."

"Nonsense," he said. "It will take an hour to rise above the tunnel-mouth, and if it did, we could run her head up higher and higher. Plenty of fresh air through the pipes."

"If we're not drowned," I said.

"There, if you want to lose the cargo, we'll pull out at once, and give up," he said.

"But I don't," I replied; "I am stanch enough; only I don't want to risk my life.

"Well, who does?" he said. "Only keep still, and we shall be all right."

The few minutes we had been conversing had been long enough for the tide to float the boat once more, and this time I raised my hand to the roof, and thrusting against the tunnel-covered, weed-hung, slimy woodwork, soon had the boat's keel again in the sand, so as to prevent her being sucked out by the reflux of the tide.

At times we could hear shouts, twice pistol-shots, and then we were startled by the dull, heavy report of a small cannon.

"That's after the *chasse-maree*," whispered my companion; "but she sails like a witch. She's safe unless they knock a spar away."

"I wish *we* were," I said, for I did not feel at all comfortable in our dark hole, up which we were being forced farther and farther by the increasing tide; while more than once we had to hold on tightly by the horrible slimy spiles, to keep from being drawn back.

"Just the place to find dead bodies," whispered my companion, evidently to to startle me.

"Just so," I said coldly. "Perhaps they'll find two to-morrow."

"Don't croak," was the polite rejoinder; and then he was silent; but I could hear a peculiar boring noise being made, and no further attempts at a joke issued from my friend's lips.

"Suppose we try and get out now?" I whispered, after another quarter of an hour's listening in the darkness, and hearing nothing but the soft rippling, and the "drip, drip" of water beyond us; while towards the mouth came the "lap, lap" of the waves against the sides of the tunnel, succeeded by a rushing noise, and the rattling of the mussels clustering to the woodwork, now loudly, now gently; while every light rustle of the seaweed seemed to send a shiver through me.

The noise as of boring had ceased some time, and my friend now drew my attention to one of the kegs, which he had made a hole through with his knife; and never before did spirits come so welcome as at that moment.

"Better try and get out now," whispered my companion.

"They must be somewhere handy, though one can't see even their boat," said a strange voice, which seemed hollow and echoed along the tunnel, while the rattling of the shells and lapping of the water grew louder.

All at once I raised my head, as if to feel for the hole down which the sound of the voice came, when, to my alarm, I struck it heavily against the top of the tunnel, making it bleed against the shelly surface.

"Wait a bit," said my companion, thickly; "they're on the look-out yet; it's madness to go out." And I then heard a noise which told me, that fearful or not, he was trying to drown consciousness in the liquor to which he had made his way.

However, it seemed to me madness to stay where we were, to be drowned like rats in a hole; and taking advantage of the next receding wave, I gave the boat a start, and she went down towards the mouth of the tunnel for a little way, a coming current would have driven her back, only I clung to the roof, now very low down, and rather close to which the boat now floated. Another thrust, and I pushed her some distance down; but with the next wave that came in, my hand was jammed against the slimy roof, and unnerved with horror, I gasped: "Rouse up, Harry! the mouth's under water!"

Hollowly sounded my voice as the wave sank, and I felt once more free, and in sheer despair forced the boat lower down the tunnel; but this time, when the tide came in again, I had to lie right back, the boat rose so high, and I felt the dripping sea-weed hanging from the roof sweep coldly and slimily over my face; when, before the next wave could raise us, I thrust eagerly at the side, forcing the boat inward again, but in the fear and darkness, got her across the tunnel, so that head and stern were wedged, and as the next rush of water came, it smote the boat heavily, and made her a fixture, so that, in spite of my efforts, I could not move her either way.

Wash came the water again and again, and at every dash a portion came into the boat, drenching me to the skin; while I now became aware that Harry Hodson, my companion, was lying stupified across the kegs, and breathing heavily.

I made one more effort to move the boat, but it was tighter than ever; and after conquering an insane desire to dive out, and try and swim to the mouth, I let myself cautiously down on the inner side and stood, with the water breast-high, clinging to the gunwale of the boat. The next moment it rose above my mouth, lifting me from my feet, and as it rushed back, sucked my legs beneath the boat; but I gained my feet again, and began to wade inward.

Yet strong upon me me as was the desire for life, I could not leave my companion to his fate in so cowardly a way; so I turned back, and this time swimming, I reached the boat, now nearly full of water; and half dragging, half lifting, I got his body over the side, and holding on by his collar, tried once more for bottom. But it was a horrible time there in the dense black darkness,—a darkness that, in my distempered brain, seemed to be peopled with hideous forms, swimming, crawling, and waiting to devour us, or fold us in their slimy coils. The dripping water sounded hollow and echoing; strange whispers and cries seemed floating around; the mussels rustled together: and ever louder came the "lap, lap, lapping" of the water as it rushed in and dashed against the sides and ceiling of the horrible place.

I was now clinging with one hand to the boat's side, while with the other I held tightly by Hodson's collar; but though I waited till the wave receded before I tried the bottom, it was not to be touched; so, shuddering and horror-stricken, I waited the coming wave, and struck off, swimming with all my might. It was only a minute's task; but when, after twice trying, my feet touched the bottom, I was panting heavily, and so nervous, that I had to lean, trembling and shaking, against the side. But I had a tight hold of Hodson, whose head I managed to keep above water; and it was not until warned of my danger by the rising tide, and the difficulty I found in keeping my feet, that I again essayed to press forward.

Just then, something cold and wet swept across my face, and dashing out my arms to keep off some monster of the deep, my hands came in contact with a round body which beat against my breast, and in my horror, as I dashed away, I was sure paces ere the dragging at my limb told me that I had left my comrade to his fate. The next moment however, he was swept up to me; and once more clutching his collar, and keeping his head above water, I waded slowly along the tunnel, when again I nearly lost my hold, for the same wet slimy body swept across my face; but raising my hand, I only dashed away one of the long strands of bladder-weed which hung thickly from the cross timbers of the roof.

It was no hard matter to bear my companion along with me, for I had not only to keep his head up, his body floating along the surface, but my foothold was uncertain, for now the bottom was slimy, and my feet sunk in the ooze deeper and deeper, for I was nearing the gates through which the fresh water of the marshes was let in; and though the water was now only to my middle, I made my way with difficulty, for there was a perceptible current against me.

Breathing would have been easy, had it not been for my excitement; and now a horrid dread seemed to check the very act, for all at once I heard a heavy reverberating noise, and the thought struck me that they were opening the gates, and in another instant the fearful rush of fresh water would come bearing all before it,—even our lives.

In the agony of the moment, I uttered a wild unearthly shriek,—so fearful a cry, that I shrank against the side afterwards, and clung to a slimy post, trembling to hear the strange whispering echoes, as the cry reverberated along the place, and mingled with the lapping rush of the water, the dripping from the roof, and a loud sound as of a little waterfall in front.

Now came again the shape of something round swimming up against me, and as it struck my side, I beat at it savagely, though I smiled at my foolish fear the next moment, for it was one of the brandy kegs washed out of the boat. But horror still seemed to hold me, as I waded on farther and farther, till once more the water began to deepen, and the ooze at the bottom grew softer; so I stopped, listening to the heavy rushing of water in front, where the drainage escaped, and washed heavily down, deepening the tunnel at the foot of the doors; while in that hollow cavernous place, growing smaller moment by moment, the rushing sound was something hideous. Danger in front, for the great gates might at any time be opened; and danger behind, where the tide was coming in ceaselessly, and deepening the water around me with its regular beating throb, minute by minute. Thoughts of the past and present seemed to surge through my brain, so that I grew bewildered, and had any chance of escape presented itself, I could not have seized it, though I could not but tell myself that escape was impossible. A few minutes,—ten, twenty, thirty perhaps, and the black darkness seemed to be growing blacker.

"I must be free," I muttered; and dragging Hodson's handkerchief from his neck, I bound it to my own, and then making them fast beneath his arms, felt among the woodwork till I could find a place where I could pass them through, so that I could secure him from slipping down, or being swept away by the ebbing and flowing of the water.

I was not long in finding a place; but then the handkerchiefs were not long enough, and I had to add one from my pocket; then I left the poor fellow quite and half-hanging from one of the timbers. And now I waded about, searching for the mouth of the air-pipe, in the hope of shouting up it for succor, since I felt convinced that the tide would effectually fill the tunnel, while the very thought of the gates being opened half maddened me; and heedless now of who might hear me, so that they brought succor, I hunted aimlessly about, yelling and shrieking for aid.

It was a fearful struggle between reason and dread; and forever dread kept getting the upper hand; now it was a floating keg again and again making me dash away; now one of the packages buried in by the tide; while the strange drippings and hollow whis-perings were magnified into an infinity of horrors. Every monster with which imagination has peopled the sea seemed to be there to attack me, strange serpent or lizard-like beasts, slimy and scaled, thronging along the ceiling or up the sides, swimming around me, or burrowing through the sand. More than once I actually touched some swimming object, but the contact was momentary, and the stranger darted off. Then reason would gain supremacy for awhile; and trying to cool my throbbing brow with the water, I thought of my position, whispered a few prayers, and endeavored to compose myself. There was even now a doubt: the tide might not rise high enough to cover me; certainly it was now at my breast, and I was standing with difficulty in the shallowest place I could pick. The next moment, as the waves receded, it would fall to my waist; but again it was up to my chest, and in spite of gleams of hope, despair whispered truly that it was now higher up my chest than before. True; but one wave in so many always came higher than the others. The tide might still be at its height, and this be that particular wave.

Down again nearly to my waist; and then up, up, up, nearly to my chin, dashing away hope and reason. But stay, another gleam: I was standing upon the soft mud, for here there was no sand: my feet must have sunk in.

I moved again and again, but ever with the same result; and at last, despairingly, I was clinging to a shell-covered piece of timber at the side, with the water at my chin.

A noise, a clanking noise as of chains rattling and iron striking iron; and now hope fled, for I knew that this must be the opening of the doors of the gowt; but to my surprise, no rush of water followed; only a little came, which lapped against my lips, while a rush of air smote my forehead.

Voices, shouts, and Hodson's name uttered; but I could not shout in reply. Then my own name; and I gave some inarticulate cry by way of answer, while once more reason seemed to get the better of the dread, for I knew that the far doors of the gowt had not been opened, and that they kept up the drainage while the pair nearest to me had only had the pressure upon them of the water escaping from the first. And now a good bold swim, and I could have been in the big pit-like opening between the two pair of gates; but the spirit was gone, the nerve was absent, and still clinging to the shelly piece of timber, I closed my eyes, for I felt that, near as rescue seemed, I could do nothing to aid it. As for Hodson, in this time of dread, I had forgotten him, forgotten all but the great horror of the water lap, lap, lapping at my lip, and occasionally receding, its fizzing spray in my nostrils.

Higher and higher, covering my lip; but by a desperate effort I raised myself a few inches, but only to go through the same agonies again, as the water still crept up and up, slowly but surely, while in this my last struggle my head touched

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

A. B. & CO.

WE call attention to the exposure of the villainy of Ashley, Butler & Co., made by an accomplice, as printed in another part of the COLUMBIAN. Mr. Sanford Conover, who has been a pet of P. John and other like Radicals, for months past, and defended as an honest and virtuous man, exposes the Conspiracy and Impeachment plot, to the utter disgrace and complete annihilation of all concerned.

Read it and see to what depths of villiany Radicalism will descend; subornation to perjury, and kindred crimes are familiar to them as household words.

HOW IT IS VIEWED.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer*, one of the ablest Democratic newspapers in the State, has a scathing article exposing the leading Radical ring in Lancaster county. After showing the manner in which Stevens and his followers pack the conventions of the party and make nominations; already the people have really no voice in the selection, and are expected of course to support Stevens and his coterie. The *Intelligencer* adds:

"Such having been the rule in the party, it was but natural that the Thug faction should strenuously oppose the introduction of what is known as the Crawford County System at the present time.

The chief of that organization and his interested followers have the whole ticket made up for this fall, and they feel confident of being able to carry it through with ease under the old delegate system."

EXIT STANTON.

THE following is the correct text of the correspondence which recently passed between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Public consideration of a high character constrain me to say, that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To which Mr. Stanton replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrains me not to resign the Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

On Monday morning the President sent a communication to Mr. Stanton, suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, etc., in his custody to General U. S. Grant. The Secretary was, at the same time, informed that General Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. A communication was at the same hour sent to General Grant, authorizing him to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and directing him at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Shortly after noon Mr. Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate and without legal cause the Executive had any right under the Constitution and laws to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Secretary concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force. General Grant has, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War and appeared at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday.

THE Surratt trial was temporarily concluded on Saturday. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon the jury came into Court and announced their inability to agree. Judge Fisher then discharged the members and remanded the prisoner to jail. As soon as the jurors had left the court-room Judge Fisher said he had an unpleasant duty to perform in dismissing Ms. Bradley, Senior, counsel for Surratt, from the Bar, on account of the assault committed upon the Judge on the second of July. Mr. Bradley attempted to reply, but the Judge left the bench and, surrounded by a crowd, walked into the street and entered a car. Mr. Bradley followed him, and in presence of a large gathering drawn up around the vehicle, handed Judge Fisher a letter, which, it is supposed contained a challenge. The aggrieved party offered the magistrate no violence and at once left the car immediately after delivering the note.

The jury, it is said were eight for acquittal and four for conviction, and not a single change was produced during the whole time they were shut up.

A meeting of the Washington bar has been called, to take into consideration the fact of Mr. Bradley's being struck from the rolls. A committee of investigation has been appointed. Thus ends one of the most important criminal trials in the history of our country, leaving the main facts of Mr. Lincoln's assassination as much in the dark as ever.

RATTLESNAKE.—On Sabbath morning last, as Mr. Joseph Hiks, of Beach Haven, was driving through Salem township, near the stone church, he discovered a huge rattlesnake lying by the road-side. He alighted, and soon succeeded in dispatching his snakeship. He proved to be a monster, measuring three feet and a half in length, and had some seven or eight well developed rattles. Those who can discover beauty in these reptiles were charmed—as for ourself, we could look upon it only with feeling of horror and disgust.—*Berwick Gazette.*

The *Age* says: The Crawford County plan of nominating local candidates by a popular vote, instead of by delegates, has been adopted in several counties this year in wich the experiment was

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 7, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

THE Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them, and to the Republic; proud of its years, its triumphs and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frown, of corrupt appliances and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased; again presents to you its candidate for your suffrages.

The Republican party has controlled the government for six years, and we accuse it before you, because:

In the sacred name of Union, it has perpetuated disunion;

In the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord and misery;

It has violated the plainest principles of free government, broken the written Constitution, and only yielded obedience to the behests of party;

The people are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; generals remove governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ten States;

Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of suffrage;

The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public places, and authorized to hold offices and sit on juries in the Capitol;

The destinies of ten States, and of ten millions of white people therein, are, by Congress and the military power, placed under the control of four millions of blacks;

Their reckless expenditure of the public money in their conduct of the government, in the support and organization of hundreds of thousands of idle negroes, in the employment of hordes of unnecessary spies and officials, and in maintaining military power over the submissive South, endangers and delays the payment of the public debt of twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars—to which the public faith is pledged;

Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to bear heavily upon the people. In 1860, one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs; in 1866, fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption and business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internel revenue. In 1860, each individual owed two dollars and six cents of the public debt; in 1867 each owes seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents thereof. In 1860, the expenses of the government were sixty-two millions; in 1867, the Treasury estimates them at two hundred and twenty-five millions, *independent of interest on the debt, both being periods of peace.* Pennsylvania's share of the public debt is two hundred and seventy-five millions, her own debt thirty-five and a half millions, and her city and county indebtedness will swell the total to four hundred millions. Twenty-five millions annually come from your earnings to pay the interest thereon. In 1860, your State government cost you four hundred and two thousand dollars, whilst in 1866 it cost you six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars;

The pressure of these exhausting burthens and the suicidial policy of Congress, have caused uncertainty and depression to pervade all branches of trade and manufactures;

Our commerce is suffering, the enterprise of our people is repressed and business interests languish;

The revenues of the government are less than its interests and expenses, and the financial officer foreshadows an increase of the public debt;

They plot the destruction of our form of government, by destroying the independence of the Executive, attempting to subordinate the Judiciary and by concentrating all power in the Legislative branch;

Robbing the people of sovereign power, they have united it with the government in Congress, and dealt a fatal blow at our liberties, for tyrrany may be as absolute in a number of persons as in an individual.

Unblushing corruption stalks through every department of the government under their control.

For these and kindred wrongs we arraign them, and as the representative of antagonism to each of them, we present to you our candidate for the Supreme Bench:

George Sharswood—a Pennsylvanian, a man of pure morals, a profound thinker, a sound lawyer, and a jurist of national reputation. It has been the rule of his official conduct to yield obedience to written law, and neither party necessity nor corrupting influence can sway him from his duty to fearlessly proclaim it.

His opponent, Henry W. Williams, is a native of New England, and is comparatively unknown to our people. Prior to his nomination he was said to be a worthy gentleman and an able lawyer. He has accepted a nomination upon a platform by which he is pledged *"to place the Supreme Court in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people."* This destroys his independence, and "holds the judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and inevitably tempts him to sacrifice his integrity; to become the meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of justice obedient to the dictates of politicians."

The independent and fearless judge protects your life, your liberty and your property. With which of these men will you trust them?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA: We call upon you to organize in every section of the State. Act for yourselves, promptly and vigorously. Wait for no man. The government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and "treason in peace may prove more deadly than treason in war." Individual exertion is the duty of every man. Canvass your school districts. Form clubs. Circulate your local papers. Teach the people. Counsel with the aged. Encourage the timid. Arouse the sluggish. Stop talking and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds.

YOUR PRINCIPLES ARE ETERNAL AND MUST PREVAIL.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

COL. Moriarty, the Fenian leader who was arrested during the first out break in Kerry, has been convicted, and sen-

CONSPIRACY!

Startling Official Documents from the Attorney General.

Alleged Conspiracy to Fabricate Impeachment Testimony.

FULL DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

Terrible Charges Against Congressmen Ashley and Butler.

Mr. Johnson to be Implicated by Suborned Witnesses in the Lincoln Assassination.

HOLT'S ENDORSEMENT OF THE INFORMER.

The Whole Diabolical Scheme Revealed in Extenso.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1867.

The following document has been obtained from official sources:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 5, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney-General, it has become my duty, during the indisposition and absence of the distinguished incumbent of the Law Department, carefully to consider the case. In respectfully declining, as I do, to offer at present, any recommendation the reasons which constrain me to reserve advice and suspend judgment until I shall have been further instructed by your Excellency.

Dunham, the person applying for pardon, is the same who has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover. He was recently convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia, and is, as I am informed, now incarcerated, in accordance with the sentence of the Court. His application seems to be predicated, in part, upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury, and is supported mainly by the services which he is alleged to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel in the collection of evidence and otherwise upon the trial of John H. Surratt for murder.

The papers upon which his application is grounded, and by which it is sustained, consist of four in a parcel, which, by endorsement, appear to have reached the Executive office on Saturday, the 27th of July, 1867. The first is dated the 23d of July, and is written upon the ordinary note paper used by members of the House of Representatives, with an engraved vignette caption. The following is a copy:

"FORTIETH CONGRESS UNITED STATES,)
"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN: I suggest that a petition something like the enclosed be prepared and signed by you in the pardon of Mr. Dunham. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and I hope you will aid him all you can.

Respectfully, "J. M. ASHLEY.

"Hon. J. Holt, Hon. A. G. Riddle."

It would seem from an expression used in this note that a draught of a petition was enclosed. It does not appear what petition was thus designated.

The next paper is the following from a late Representative in Congress from Ohio, now a member of the Washington bar:

"WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

"*To the President of the United States.*

"SIR: I was early in April last retained to aid the Government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, and took the general management of the preparation of the case.

"The labor and difficulties of the case were great, and the government is under great obligations to Charles A Dunham for much valuable information, both as to the facts and witnesses for the United States and for the history of and facts concerning the witnesses called for the defense. Although in jail he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and from time to time communicated important facts and suggestions, and seemingly for the sole purpose of a fair investigation of the case, whether it would work for his benefit or not. It seems to me that for his services in this behalf the Government should mark its appreciation of them in a way not to be mistaken.

Very respectfully,

"A. G. RIDDLE."

Nothing is among the papers from the office of the District Attorney or from any of the counsel in the Surratt case, excepting Mr. Riddle.

The next recommendation is from the Bureau of Military Justice:

HOLT'S RECOMMENDATION.

"WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

"I concur with the Hon. A. G. Riddle in his estimate of the value and importance of the service rendered by Charles A. Dunham, as set forth in the foregoing letter to the President. A principle of public policy leads governments to encourage, by all means, those charged with crime to make disclosures which may and often do, result in unmasking even greater offenders than those who make them; and hence, when they are found to have acted voluntarily and in good faith, the highest public considerations require that their conduct shall be generously appreciated. The services of Dunham, with the details of which Mr. Riddle must be entirely familiar, as one of the counsel in the case, seem to have been performed without solicitation, and in the interests of truth and justice, in connection with one of the most important criminal trials which has occurred in the history of the country; and although his disclosures were not directly connected with the criminality of which he himself has been convicted, yet it is believed that they do not the less bring his case within the spirit and reason of the rule of policy referred to, and hence it is for the Executive to determine how far they shall be accepted at once as a proof of his repentance, and as atonement to the law, for whose violation he stands condemned. "J. HOLT."

It may be proper to remark that the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General is written upon one leaf of the same sheet with that of Mr. Riddle, and not upon official paper.

It will be observed that, notwithstanding this man stood condemned for perjury, Mr. Riddle, by actual experience, and Judge Holt, upon satisfactory grounds of belief, have fully realized his usefulness in promoting by his co-operation with public agents of justice the cause of truth, on the occasion of an investigation of national importance; and also that the latter intimates his opinion that he has fairly atoned to the offended law, and had satisfactorily demonstrated his repentance. It is remarkable that Dunham himself, in his petition (which purports to be in his own handwriting), mentions no such grounds, but trusts mainly to a technicality. His petition is as follows:

CONOVER'S PETITION.

"WASHINGTON, July 26, 1867.

"*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*

"The petition of Charles A. Dunham respectfully shows that in the month of January last, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for perjury, alleged to have been committed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, during the investigation by said committee of charges against Jefferson Davis, of complicity in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln.

"That the perjury assigned in the indictment against your petitioner was in having falsely testified that he had no reason to doubt, and did not doubt, the truthfulness of certain depositions made by two persons, called Campbell and Snevel, at the time said depositions were given in the Bureau of Military Justice, and in testifying that he had last seen said Campbell in Canada, in June, 1865, and said Snevel in Wilmington, N. C., in August, 1865.

"That on the trial of your petitioner, said Campbell and Snevel declared that [illegible] were House and Rob-

erts, and that the depositions they had made and sworn to in the Bureau of Military Justice were absolutely false from beginning to end, and were known to be so by your petitioner, and that they were not at ——; said Campbell in Canada in June, 1865, or said Snevel in Wilmington in August, 1865, the places at which your petitioner claimed to have last seen them.

"That it was entirely upon this testimony of said self-confessed perjurers that your petitioner was convicted, and that without the said testimony of said persons, the jury before whom your petitioner was tried could not possibly have found a verdict of guilty.

"Your petitioner further says that he was tried and convicted by a jury not qualified to try him. That the jurors before whom he was so tried and condemned, were illegally selected and drawn, as decided by the Court in the case of John H. Surratt—the manner and form of selecting the jurors in the case of Surratt and your petitioner being identical—that in the discussion on the opening of the trial of Surratt, as to the legal qualifications of the jurors that had been empanelled to try him, it was contended by the prosecution and decided by the Court, that said jurors were informally and irregularly selected and drawn, and that any verdict they might render upon any trial would be absolutely void.

"Your petioner further says that under the rules and practice of the Supreme Court of this District, the above informality in the selection and drawing of a jury does not, after sentence under a verdict by such a jury, constitute a ground for a new trial or other relief by the Court, and the only remedy for such an illegal conviction lies in an application to the Executive for pardon.

"CHARLES A. DUNHAM."

The above are all the papers which have come to my knowledge in relation to the application for pardon. When, considered in connection with other papers, advantitiously received, they excite peculiar interest and command careful attention, and it is the extraordinary gravity of the import of these papers last mentioned in connection with the source whence they came, which makes my delicate duty to submit their contents for your studious consideration, and to suggest that some proper disposition ought to be made of them in consonance with the dignity of the government and in justice to all parties. I introduce them as follows:

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM CONOVER.

First. A communication addressed to the President of the United States, bearing date Washington, July 29, 1867, and signed Charles A. Dunham. It will be seen that this person, who is testified to by gentlemen of official and professional responsibility and of distinguished sagacity to be capable of great and valuable service in the disclosures of crime, makes startling asseverations directly against prominent members of the National Legislature.

"WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.

"*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States:*

"In applying to your Excellency for pardon, I had not intended to offer any disclosures concerning the plotting of your enemies against you, which could be regarded as an inducement for granting my application. I instructed my wife, in presenting the petition, to refer to conspiracy of Ashley and company, so far only as appeared necessary to remove any unfriendly feeling that might have been engendered within you toward me by the newspaper reports that I had engaged to assist your enemies in their nefarious designs. I adopted this reserve in the belief that the services I had rendered the government, as certified to by Judge Holt, the Hon. Mr. Riddle and Mr. Ashley, would in your view and judgment render me deserving of Executive clemency, and because I desired that it should appear on the record and on the face of my pardon that clemency had been extended to me solely in consideration of my services to the government, and exclusively on the recomendation of prominent Radicals, to the end that when I should come to expose the atrocious plot of Ashley and company, the Radicals would not be in a position or able to charge me with doing so in consideration of a pardon; or that the President had pardoned me on condition of my implicating his enemies in an infamous conspiracy.

"From the moment I was forced into association with these traitors and conspirators I determined, as soon as I should be released, to place in the hands of your Excellency or lay before the public a complete exposure of their diabolical designs and most astounding proceedings. This I believed would be my sacred duty; for, although accused of crime, I am not so destitute of honor and patriotism as not to feel some interest in and obligations to my country.

"The interest these persons have felt, and the efforts they have made (which would have succeeded ere this but for the blunder of one of them) and which they still propose to make for my release (F. G.,) I know were prompted by the most selfish motives, in order that they might use me as an instrument to accomplish their devilish designs; and I shall not, therefore, be guilty of ingratitude in abandoning and exposing their villainy.

"My wife has, I believe, complained to you how Ashley, first through his man Friday Matchett, and afterwards in person, managed to make known to me his wishes, aims and purposes, and enlist me, as far as a forced promise would go, in his enterprise. I shall, therefore, only advert here to some things which have been said and done by the conspirators, which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most irrepressible evidence.

"After obtaining my promise to render all the assistance in my power, Mr. Ashley explained to me the kind of evidence he thought it most advisable to present against you (I remember very brief.) He thought it would be very plausible to prove:

"First. That Booth had on several occasions paid you familiar visits at the Kirkwood. This, it was hoped, I might be able to induce some of the old female servants to testify to. If this could not be done, then it should be proved by some of my friends who happened to be at the house at the time, who knew Booth, &c., and saw the visit.

"Secondly. That your correspondence with Booth, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from Booth to you, and your replies (contents unknown) thereto to Booth. The witnesses should be persons who would profess to have been intimate with Booth, and to have been enlisted by him to take part in the assassination.

"Third. That the placing of Atzerott, with weapons, at the Kirkwood House, was only a sham-although Atzerott was not aware of it—to make it appear that you were intended as a victim, and thus distract all suspicion from you of conniving at Lincoln's murder. This, also, it was suggested, could be proved by persons who could testify that they had been induced to enter into the conspiracy with Booth, and had performed a part in organizing it, etc., which persons, it was to be understood, were induced to testify under an assurance from the government that they should not be prosecuted for any part they had taken.

"The resolution under which Butler's committee was appointed, it will be observed, provides for the protection of such persons—who are furnished with a good excuse for not coming forward before—by offering immunity to all who were connected with the conspiracy who will now come forward and disclose their knowledge on the subject.

"Fourthly. That Booth, just after the 4th of March, stated to intimate friends in New York, whom he endeavored to enlist in the conspiracy, that he was acting with the knowledge of the Vice-President, and that it had been arranged to kill Lincoln on the day of the inauguration, which would account for Mr. Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, which had provoked so much comment in the press. That you expected the tragedy to be enacted then, and had taken several potations to compose and nerve you for the event; and that you were not so much intoxicated as nervous and excited.

"I feel much delicacy in referring to such topics, but I cannot inform you of your enemies' plans and projects without being plain, and I am obliged to write in too great haste to be choice in my language.

"I assured Ashley that I should have no difficulty in finding persons of good standing and moral chacreter to prove these matters, and it was agreed that I would do so as soon as released. [A. F. G.

"As an earnest that I possessed that ability to do what I engaged, and in order to satisfy some of their party who doubted the existence of evidence to connect you with the assassination conspiracy, Ashley and Butler desired and pressed me to send for two or three persons of whose intelligence and qualifications they could satisfy themselves, and whom they could parade before their incredulous friends.

"I consented, and Ashley supplied the facts it was desired they should know and repeat, and I forwarded them to a trusty friend, with secret explanations as to my own purposes, and instructions for him to procure two other friends to commit to memory the statements enclosed to him, and when sent for to come here and repeat them (but not under oath) to such persons as I should indicate.

"After allowing my friends sufficient time to learn their parts, the Rev Mr. Matchett (B) was sent for then, in order that it might be said that he, again for the impeachers, had found the witnesess, and that their character for veracity was above suspicion.

"On arriving here these persons were inspected by Ashley and Butler, and were found to possess the requisite qualificatsons as to intelligence and personal appearance, but unfortunately for the inspectors, it was deemed necessary to make so no changes, modifications in some and additio ns to other portions of their statements, before presenting them to the lukewarm Radicals it was their intention to inflame. It being impracticable for the men to see me at the jail on such business, and equally so for me to communicate to them the desired changes and necessary explanations in writing to enable them to incorporate these changes in their original statements without leading to confusion or contradiction, it was found necessary for somebody else to take my office of preceptor, etc. This, with slight hesitation, was done by Mr. Ashley, on my assurance that the parties were Radicals, dyed in the wool, and men of honor in whom he could safely repose confidence.

"I have learned both from Ashley and the parties themselves what was said and done between them in the matter. The statements they were desired to make were revised and Mr. Ashley and they were assured by him the in case it should be determined to examine them before the committee they should be splendidly rewarded.

"Mr. Ashley also discoursed to them on the propriety and justice of the course it was proposed to pursue to make certain of the impeachment of the President. He declared that you were a traitor to your party and country, &c., That there was no doubt of your complicity in the assassination conspiracy, but that the evidence was in the hands of your friends and could not all be got at. That enough, however, had been secured to satisfy most reasonable men of his guilt; but that in order to satisfy the most exacting, the statements of these persons before the committee would be requisite. That the end fully justified the means, and that every man who contributed in this way to the impeachment of the President would deserve well of the country, and that he (Mr. Ashley) would see them rewarded tenfold when your successor should come into power.

"Subsequently the parties were presented to Mr. Butler, and after being inspected and passed by him, were introduced by him and Ashley to the several Radical members of the House, who it was understood, had hitherto cubited the existence of evidence implicating you in the assassination conspiracy, and who informally interrogated them as to the matters upon which they had been instructed. [A.]

"Mr. Butler desired to have taken the depositions, of these men at the time, but I would not consent to its being done until I should be released, as at first agreed.

"These facts can be proved by these three persons, and also by my wife, whose character for truth and veracity is not inferior to Mr. Ashley's. I shall take pleasure, if at liberty, in producing them before any committee or ribunal for the impeachment of the impeachers.

"But the evidence of this conspiracy does not depend entirely upon oral proof. The letters from Ashley, herewith enclosed in themselves speak volumes. What statement (B) from me could he have wanted, and for what purpose? Anything it was in my powe to state to him could have been state to him orally a dozen times during the previous visits to me.

"The statement he wante was this, and for this purpose. There were many prominent Radicals, and especially among his own constituents, who were lukewarm on the subject of impeachments, who were not prepare to believe that you were privy to the murder of Lincoln, and whose co operation was greatly needed. Ashley therefore desired to be able to place before them assurance that the most unexceptionable evidence of your guilt could be produced. He therefore requested me to prepare an elaborate paper, setting forth that such and such persons could be produced who knew and would testify to this, that and the other thing, (leading the pretensions that Booth had been seen in your room several times that you had corresponded with him and with parties in Richmond; and that the persons who could testify to these facts were of the most respectable standing, and would come forward and tell all they knew, if protected by the government. He wished me to put it in a style and tone that would be sure to carry conviction with it. He stated that in addition to the points of evidence we had conferred about, my statement should contain others, and he gave me a memorandum of other points, which he requested me to incorporate in my statement (B). This memorandum I believe is in Matchett's handwriting (A). After preparing the statement I sent it to him, at Toledo, where he wished to make use of it (C).

"There is another note from Ashley inclosed worthy of attention. It is in pencil, and was written at the office of Judge Carter, (E F.) after the failure, through the blundering of Matchett, to secure my release at the time promised because angry, and used pretty severe language to Matchett. He went to Ashley and Butler in alarm, and reported that I was going to expose the entire scheme to you.

"After the persons I had sent for to New York as witnesses had returned, Hatchett endeavored without my knowledge to persuade them to come here again, and in his letters to two of them he thoughtlessly suggested some additions that it was desired they should make to their statements. He made these suggestions by letter, and his letters explained, because he was not certain that he should be here when they arrived, or they might meet Judge Bingham, or some other person they had been introduced to when previously here, before he could see them and give them points, and he therefore wanted them "posted."

"After my talking to him so severely on account of the failure to have me released at the time promised, [D. F.] Hatchett became frightened, and seemed to get the idea that I had his letters to those parties, and had sent them, or copies of them, to you. Possibly, in my anger, I thus suffered as much. He therefore, made known his fears to Ashly and Butler, and Ashley endeavored by this note to obtain the letters.

"I have just been ordered to get ready for the penitentiary.

"C. A. DUNHAM."

The following are the several papers which accompany the above. The letters of reference inserted in the foregoing and annexed to the succeeding are not upon the original, but are introduced solely for your convenience in perusing the report.

The subjoined paper, headed memorandum by the hand that wrote it, bears internal evidence of having been furnished as a guide to some person or persons who were expected to fabricate corresponding testimony:

"A. Memorandum—Shortly before the inauguration of Lincoln and Johnson, the latter, through or in connection with Booth, sent several letters to the Confederacy, one of which was intended for Jefferson Davis. These letters were borne by a messenger named Allen, who had been acting as a spy for one of the Union generals. Allen was provided with a safe conduct through our picket lines, and was supposed to have been sent on secret duty in connection with his command. He was also provided with papers from a rebel emissary at the North to insure his proper treatment when he should enter the Confederate lines. After delivering his mail in Richmond, he returned, bearing several letters, which he received from J. P. Benjamin. These letters were enclosed to Booth.

"On returning to Washington Allen called on Booth and delivered the package, and Booth, after examining some of the letters, went out, as he said, in search of his messenger. The messenger could not be found, and Booth asked Allen if he was too tired to walk as far as the Kirkwood House. Allen replied in the negative, when Booth, drawing forth the package which had been brought from Richmond, selected a letter addressed to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, and asked Allen to deliver it. Allen promised to do so, and then accompanied Booth to the bar-room to first take a drink.

"Here Allen met a friend, who was invited to join them in taking a drink, and afterwards accompanied him to the Kirkwood House, and heard him inquire if Mr. Johnson was in, and saw him go into his (Johnson's) room. This friend waited until Allen came down stairs, when he asked him jocularly, what in the devil's business he had to do with Johnson; if he was already begging for an office.

"Allen can be produced as well as the friend who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House with Booth. Allen, before going to Richmond had been led by Booth to believe that he was a confidential and secret agent of the government, and that the letters home by him had reference to peace propositions which would speedily tend to a suspension of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. Add also, that it can further be proved by two persons, formerly rebel soldiers, that Booth, on the first or second day before his death, fell in with them near Garretts, and asked their advice and assistance in his efforts to escape. He informed them that he had killed Lincoln, and thereby made a good Southern man President.

"One of the parties, whose name is Dawson, said to him that if he meant that he had made Andy Johnson President, he had done the worst possible thing for the South; as he was more extreme in his views, and a greater enemy to the South than Lincoln. Booth replied that it was a mistake; that Johnson as a candidate or office-seeker had to say a great many things, but that as President he could do as he pleased; that he was bound to be a friend to the South, and that if he went back on him (Booth) he would have him hung higher than Haman. These men belong to good families and have excellent characters, and can be produced as witnesses."

Here the paper ends, but the following, which was originally the final clause and is now cancelled, is still legible.

"For the names of Dawson and Allen, used above, leave blanks, or substitute the names of such persons as you know will take their parts."

"(B.) THURSDAY MORNING, April 18, 1867.

DEAR SIR: A telegram calls me to Philadelphia, and I go on the 11 o'clock A.M. train. I therefore send you an envelope in which you can send me by mail your statement.

"I hope you will be able to put it in the office this evening, so that I can get it next Monday. Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,

"J. M. ASHLEY."

[At and after the word "statement" above, the word "incorporating the verbal" are stricken studiously out.]

"(C.) TOLEDO, Ohio, April 20, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR: On my return home to-day I found your favor and the promised statement inclosed. I expect to be in Washington on Thursday, and will see you that day or the next morning. Truly your friend, J. M. ASHLEY.

"C. A. Dunham, Esq., Washington."

This letter seems to have come here in a common envelope subscribed "C. A. Dunham, President," and is much pocket-soiled. The same applies to the following:

"(D.) SATURDAY, A.M., June 1, 1867.

"DEAR SIR: Your note is just received. Let your counsel act as he deem best, taking advantage of every legal point which may be presented, I think the course proposed by them is all that we want. Truly, J. M. ASHLEY."

Next we have the following:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 8, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just seen your wife, and have your letter. You may rest assured that I do not credit the *false* and *stupid* reports made against you. If you had the letters I know you would never send copies to J ——. If you can put the originals in my hands I will say that no one shall take or destroy them without your express order in writing, except you are released. Will see your wife again this evening. Respectfully, "J. M. ASHLEY.

"C. A. Dunham."

This note is not written in ink, but in pencil, and though dated "House Reps," is upon a half sheet of plain note paper, apparently torn from some note which had been carried in the pocket. It comes here in an envelope, superscribed "C. A. Dunham, Esq., Present." The envelope also shows apparently idle scribbling.

"(F.) April 25, '67.

"DUNHAM: It is all right. The matter will rest for the present, or until the thing is argued in May. You will not leave the city *ad interim*. Mr. A. will return next week, when any other matters will be adjusted.

"Yours, W. B. M."

This is written on a small scrap, in ink, superscribed "C. A. Dunham, present." On a still smaller and much soiled scrap, in pencil, but evidently by the same hand, is this memorandum, or explanation:

"(G.) "1. The Court cannot act without being a *particeps criminis*.

"2. Congress will, at the proper time, increase its power.

"3. Witnesses will be first called before the committee."

This, sir, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhearing data before me. The parcel comprising all but the pardon papers reached this office in an envelope from the Executive Mansion, endorsed, "Received from Mrs. Dunham, July 30, 1867." The papers having come from the hands of a person whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in considering the matter. Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had been received at the Executive office, I immediately determined that, until I should have made this report, their quality and significance, whatever these may be, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, not only of record, but, as far as practicable in my own mind. This course it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. Never having seen the handwriting of the Hon. Mr. Ashley, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without acquiring a notion of his genuine chirography. I therefore, exhibited that letter, which was written by Mr. Ashley to recommend the pardon of Dunham to a gentleman acquainted with his handwriting. The latter without hesitation recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United State accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking suspicion of having conspired with a convicted perjurer for a stupendous imposition, first upon the House of Representatives, then upon the people and then upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of a President of the United States solely upon suborned testimony. I need not say how greatly astonished mankind would be, was it charged that a scheme so abominable was heightened by the peculiar wickedness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself, through appeals to his clemency, to qualify by a pardon, with consequent competence to act and testify, the principal instrument of the imposture.

But, impossible as the existence of such a conspiracy may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave accountability for whatever consequences may possibly follow an incredulity far too generous in the premises, to be indulged merely because these adventitious data have been thrust upon his casual notice by a party who have been dishonored by a criminal verdict, but who is still, in the expressed opinion of competent professional persons, qualified to be a vehicle of truth in a court of justice?

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BRINCKLEY,
Assistant Attorney General.

"To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	7 00
" " "	5 00
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 14, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 7 25
Northwestern extra "	8 00@ 8 50
Northwestern family "	10 00@ 11 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine "	7 50@ 8 00
Pennsylvania and Western extra "	8 00@ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Western family "	10 00@ 13 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy "	13 00@ 14 50
Rye flour "	7 75@ 8 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2 30@ 2 35
Southern "	$2 60@ 2 75
California "	$2 90
" white "	$3 15@ 3 20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1 30@ $1 40
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 30@ $1 31
White, "	$1 28@ $1 31
OATS—₰ bus	75@ 77c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$21 75
Mess Beef, "	$22 00
Pressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@ 9c
Smoked Hams "	16@ 16½
" Shoulders "	13@ 13½
Lard, "	12@ 13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed, ₰ lb	8½@ 9c
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$3 75@ $4 00
Flaxseed "	$2 80@ 2 90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42 00
" No. 1 American	$41 00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ lb	10@ 17c
Cows, ₰ head	$40@ $70
SHEEP—₰ lb	5@ 6c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$10.00@ $10.50

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy,* and the numerous as well

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1867.

JUST as the *Republican* went to press its unusualy heavy load of nastiness broke the machine. Even a Campbell power pr ss could not stand it.

P. JOHN gives us the number of his subscribers in Catawissa and Berwick. We would respectfully ask for the list at the other offices in the County, *if he dare give them.*

IT is singular what a large number of Democratic correspondents P. John has. It is also strange that they all abuse the COLUMBIAN. Could'nt that gifted letter writer give their names?

WE are informed that the contract for the construction of the entire length of the new railroad from Sunbury to Wilkesbarre, a distance of fifty-eight miles, has been awarded to Messrs. Dewitt & Co., of Danville.

EVERY sensible, reasoning man should read the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, which we publish to-day. Its pregnant truths, and stirring words will find a response in thousands of hearts in the old Keystone State.

TO-MORROW there will be a Union Sunday School celebration in Mifflin, near Schweppenheiser's store. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Ikeler, Freeze, and Brockway. The Orangeville Brass Band, we are informed has been engaged for occasion. A large turn out and a pleasant time is anticipated.

WE see it stated that the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has bought a controling interest in the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Road. This vast monopoly having bought the Legislature, is now engaged in "gobbling" smaller "corporations," until finally it will have complete control of the State.

How the copperheads continue to prate about the Constitution.—*Republican.*

It is very well that some persons continue to prate about the Constitution, and endeavor to keep its provisions before the people; seeing that the Radicals are continuing their best endeavors to destroy it and render it obsolete.

A REPORT reaches us that a young girl about seven years of age was found in the huckleberry woods, near Lackawaxen, on Sunday last dead. She had gone out on Saturday before to get berries, and not returning at night search was instituted. When found the body was terribly bloated, and had marks of seventeen stings of rattlesnakes.

EXPLOSION.—It is reported here that five of the powder mills at Wapwallopen blew up last week, killing three men engaged at the works. The watchman on duty fell asleep, and during this time the explosion occurred. Richard Ashworth, one of the unfortunate men, had been engaged in the mills there seven years, and during that time no accident of a serious nature ever occurred.—*Record of the Times.*

THIS week has been quite a round of festivities among the young folks of this place. On Wednesday the Episcopal Sunday School held a celebration in Snyder's Grove, and on Thursday the Methodist School was to have held a similar celebration, and to-day the Baptists are to hold one at the same place. The scholars of the different schools look forward to these reunions with much interest, and they offer a strong inducement to attend the schools.

THE *Republican* does not deny our charge that the Radicals have abolished the Union and the Constitution but claims as a sett-off that they have the abolished "Slavery, the Rebellion, and the Democracy." We think the people are becoming convinced that in abolishing the Democracy, they destroyed the Union, for which even four millions of freedmen, millions upon millions of debt and the slaughter of thousands of our countrymen, is not sufficient recompence.

THE School Directors of Bloom Township have selected teachers for the ensuing term, which is to begin on the first Monday in September, and continue seven months.

The following are the names and locations of the teachers:

F. M. Bates, Grad. School at Academy.	
Jennie Breece,	Assistant.
Miss T. A. Vanatta,	Academy.
Joseph Garrison,	"
Miss C. Freeze,	Scott Town.
Miss Effie Vance,	Port Noble.
A. Monroe,	M'Kelvy's Furnace.
L. D. Kase,	East Bloomsburg.
C. Manhart,	Welsh Hill.
J. H. Vanderslice,	Irondale.

THE storm of wind, rain and hail on last Saturday, between Bloomsburg and Danville, was the severest ever known in this neighborhood. The oats remaining uncut was flattened as if a roller had been passed over it, and the corn, unless very large and thick, was almost in the same condition. Where it was at all small and light, it was beaten to the earth.

The little streams were flowing widely over their banks, cellars were filled with water, and in places where the rain could not readily run off, the water stood in the road leaving of the fence, only the top rail and part of the second visible. The hail also was large and destructive, and we heard many persons say the storm exceeded any thing they had ever witnessed.

On the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, at one point the immense volume of water rolling from the hill, had carried away the bridge over the public road, and the road itself, and precipitated the whole over the track of the railroad into the North Branch Canal, so that boats below that point were absolutely stranded. Still farther up, near the dry saw-mill, another bridge with the public road were washed away, and hundreds of tons of earth and stones deposited on the railroad track.

When the six o'clock train (up) reached that point, we found Mr. Hale, the very efficient Track Master, at work with all available hands removing the obstruction. But the train could not pass for hours. A telegram had been sent from Danville, and when we reached the slide, an improvised train was waiting us above the point. We transferred ourselves, baggage and all, to the trucks and baggage cars provided for us, and with but little delay reached home.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A ring of busy Hive—
Its fluctuations and its vast concourse."

NO. XXXIII.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

THE Isthmus of Panama, or, as it is sometimes called, Darien, connects North and South America, and is the great thoroughfare of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Steamship lines center here from all parts of the world, and almost all the exports of California, the western coast of South America, the Sandwich Islands, and a large amount from the eastern coast of Asia, as well as supplies to those countries, cross at this point instead of taking the tedious and dangerous voyage around Cape Horn.

The Isthmus acquired historical importance soon after its discovery at the close of the fifteenth century, and though the Atlantic coast is now a solitary waste, when Columbus visited it there were thousands of people inhabiting that region. The discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the large quantities of gold found, as well as the inexhaustible wealth of Peru, early attracted attention to the place; and the immense travel over it may be imagined when I state that according to the best estimate from 30,000 to 40,000 people have perished in the transit.

The discovery of gold in California called fresh attention to the importance of the route, and proved the necessity of better means of transportation. Indeed, the subject of an inter-oceanic canal has been mooted since 1513; but although the feasibility of the project has been demonstrated by the numerous surveys, yet the immense cost of the scheme, as well as the danger of a rival route through Central America, has prevented the accomplishment of anything practical in the way of a ship canal. In 1847 the New Granadian Government granted a charter for a railway to some Frenchmen, but failing to execute their contract, it was transferred to a company of Americans, who after unparalleled difficulties, the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the expenditure of millions of money conducted the enterprise to a successful issue. It is stated that as many lives were lost in the undertaking as there are sills in the road. Although it is only forty-seven miles long, its construction and the erection of appropriate depots and machine shops cost at least twelve millions of dollars. Notwithstanding this immense outlay the stock of the road is so valuable, that none of it is in the market. The value of the road may be judged from the fact that anually its average of passengers is 31,000; of treasure $55,000,000; and of freight 66,000 tons. Each passenger pays $25.00 for a ride of forty-seven miles, and ten cents a pound on all baggage over fifty pounds. The road earns about $1,000,000 a year over and above all expenditures. According to treaty stipulations New Granada receives three per cent of the net revenue of the road, and $10,000 per annum as compensation for the free transit of foreign mails, and in return protects the road, and maintains order. After the lapse of a certain number of years she can take possession of it by paying a fixed sum of money. Of coerse France or England would gladly advance the amount in order to secure the control of the Isthmus, and besides there is a strong element in New Granada, opposed to granting Americans further privileges. The question promises to be one of the serious difficulty in the future, although the construction of the Pacific Railroad will lessen the importance of the Isthmus to us.

Aspinwall received its name from Wm. H. Aspinwall, a leading New York merchant, and one of the projectors of the Panama Railroad. The New Granadians, however, persist in calling it Colon, the Spanish name for Columbus. The place is built upon an island called Manzanilla, which is entirely of coral formation, and rises only a few inches above the level of the sea. In fact, during the prevalence of a storm from the north I have seen the waves roll into the street, and feared that the frail tenements would be engulfed. It is the eastern terminus of the Panama Railroad and owes its origin to that enterprise. It consists of a few hundred buildings, the most of them being depots, warehouses, residences for the employees of the Company, and a few Hotels for the accomodation of travelers. The extreme unhealthiness of the place, caused by the surrounding swamps and the frequent rains, will ever prevent it from outgrowing its present limits. Besides, no fresh water can be found in the vicinity, and the people are obliged to use rain water altogether, which is caught in huge iron tanks during the rainy season. Their food is brought mainly from the United States, although tropical fruit and some fish are brought in by natives from the neighboring coasts and from the interior. Ordinarily the place is extremely dull, but upon the arrival of a steamer it is thronged with Indians and Negroes for it is then they reap their harvest. The excitement does not last long, however, for the train soon takes the passengers on across the Isthmus.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when we left for Panama. At first our route led through low swamps, from which arises the dreadful malaria, which causes the well known Isthmus fever. The water has a deep black color, and is covered with a green scum, which hides from sight many a hideous reptile. This part of the road was the most difficult to build, because piles had first to be driven deep into the morass, and then the bed or superstructure built upon that. It was a singular sensation for one just from the woods of Pennsylvania, to ride at the rate of thirty miles an hour though a jungle otherwise impenetrable, composed of trees of tropical undergrowth such as the mangrove, mahogany, and palm, while screaming parrots and chattering monkeys, and birds of magnificent plumage, gave diversity to the scene.

Soon after leaving Aspinwall a heavy rain set in, and from that cause sprang "a brood of troubles," because soon the tender wis thrown off the track by a "land slide." After half an hour's delay we again got in motion, but after proceeding several miles were again stopped by another slide much more formidable than the other, and in which the engine almost buried itself. Upon inspection we found that the road was covered for fifty yards, and in some places ten feet deep. We were certainly in a "fix" and it became a serious question as to our getting any supper or breakfast. Soon, however, the cars wer surrounded by the natives, and though the food and water they gave us was of rather a questionable quality, in our hungry condition we could do no better than shut our eyes and eat. We had bananas, oranges, cocoa-nuts lemonade, coffee, chocolate, etc., in abundance, though the prices were somewhat steep to a person just from the United States. The standard price for a cracker was five cents; a cup of rain water was a dime, and one lucky individual purchased a chicken for two dollars. These articles were sold us by half naked Indians to whom the accident was a harvest. The males were armed with knives, much to the terror of the, ladies who remembered the riots and outrages committed but a short time before at Panama. The natives called the place Matachin, and it consisted of a few huts built of bamboo canes stuck into the earth, and withed together, while the roof was thatched with plantain leaves. There was but one room in each hut, in the center of which the fire was built, the smoke making egress through the interstices at the sides—Mud and filth were prevailing features in the scene.

THE NEW CRISIS.

WE print below a letter to the New York *Herald*, written by Ira E. Harris. It is a forcible exposition of Radical plans and dangers, and it is a singular thing that Mr. Harris could not, see the course events were taking, when Democrats were insisting that negro political rule and equality were the object of Stevens, Sumner & Co. We trust Mr. Harris' warning voice has not been raised too late, and that he may yet be able to open the eyes of honest, but deluded Republicans to the dangers of their course.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1867.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE HERALD.

I thank you for your manly announcement in this morning's *Herald*, in the article headed "The New Crisis." Your views in that article are so wholesome that I cannot leave the city this morning, being transiently here, without expressing my gratitude. I assure you, sir, that the present attempt of party leaders to secure political power by making the Southern States negro States is most alarming, and the people of the North must not allow its success, if they value their own freedom and prosperity. If the people stop to think, they will spurn such an attempt with indignation; nothing but false issues can possibly allow such a ruinous project to succeed. To cheat the people, the advocates of this nefarious scheme will keep before them the idea of martyrdom and all that sort of thing; but the true issue should be ever present to our minds, and martyrs rewarded at a less expense than the overthrow of our institutions. Now, sir, I have done my humble part in the late war for the Union. Two of my sons have fallen under the Union flag, and my part has been in contributions, and not in the reception of a penny's profit during the strife. But never have I wished anything but a restored Union. For this, and this alone, I have sacrificed, and not for the elevation of the negro nor the disfranchisement of the people of the Southern States. If the people of the South are not to be restored to the Union, then the old copperhead cry that the Union could not be restored by arms is verified. The idea that the South must be Africanized before its States are allowed to return is an admission that the war has been a wicked failure, and has been waged for the destruction of the republic. It is not a debatable question. We did not send our sons to die for the erection of negro States in the South. I appeal to the great masses in the North, who so generously poured out their blood and treasure in the conflict, if this was their object. Mr. Editor, you have hit a tender chord in your remarks this morning, and will, I know, awaken the sleeping sense of the people on this crisis. I have purchased a plantation in Alabama and contemplate removal there, and am encouraging others in the North to follow me; but if that State is to be a negro State, farewell to my purchase. The reasons are obvious. Fanatics may not see them, but men of common sense can. I thank you, again, from my heart. IRA E. HARRIS.

THE election in Tennessee is a stunner to the copperheads.—*Republican.*

Why yes, rather! When the people see a party in times of peace, carry an election at the point of the bayonet, disfranchising white men and driving them from the polls, and voting ignorant darkies under the same process, it is a stunner. On this subject the New York *Times* (Republican) says:

"If the mission of the Republican party were to invest the future of the South with danger and difficulty, this rejoicing would be intelligible and just. If the aim were to build up a black party in the Southern States as the only proper ally of the Northern Republicans—to alienate the great majority of resident whites and force them into a position of permanent hostility—nothing could be more satisfactory than the verdict of Tennessee. Or if incurable rebellion were assumed to be the lot of four-fifths of the whites, and proscription and insult the only treatment they are entitled to, we could understand the wisdom of holding up Tennessee tactics for imitation in the ten excluded States."

THE *pure* (!) and *decent* (!!) editors of the COLUMBIAN call us a "blackguard." As their saying so didn't make us so.—*Republican.*

Nor would our saying he was a decent and respectable man make him so. The notorious character he sustains in this community, *he has earned for himself.*

LOCAL NOTICES.

TARING medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of *Iron in the Blood*, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this deficiency and builds up an iron constitution.

"To be *well dressed* or not, *that* is the question." Whether it is better to run through the streets exposed to the gaze of the people with ill-fitting and ill-made clothing, is a serious question; especially when David Lowenberg's Clothing Store is in full blast, and his counters and shelves filled with the best and most fashionable goods. Now, ye farmers, having gotten in your harvest, call upon Mr. L. and get measured for a good suit of clothing.

DIED.

FRY—At his residence in this place, on Friday last, after a protracted illness, CYRUS FRY, aged 47 years, 1 month and 20 days.

CYRUS FRY was a young man, well known to all our citizens; and no man ever spoke of him except in terms of respect and praise. He was a christian and a gentleman. His long illness was borne with meekness and resignation, and he has passed to his rest. May we all go with an equal certainty, mourned by as many friends with as sincere, a sorrow.

HULL—In Orange on the 30th inst., Mrs. Susannah Hull, aged 77 years, 11 months and 8 days.

STERNER—On Saturday, the 10th inst., near Alexandria, Virginia, Steward Sterner, formerly of this place, aged about 22 years.

Mr. Sterner was a young man of moral worth, and his death will be lamented by his many friends. His remains reached this place on Wednesday evening, and the funeral ceremony will take place to-day.

KAHNS—In Fishingcreek on the 1st inst. Jacob Kahns, aged 68 years.

SAGE—In Wedgetown on the 5th inst., Mary wife of Charles Sage, aged 53.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BENJAMIN NUSS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Nuss, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wm. T. Shuman. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WM. T. SHUMAN,
July 26, 1867. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN STINER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of John Stiner, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to John Grow, who resides in said township, said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN GROW, Admr.
June 28, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN DIETERICH, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Dieterich, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county; all persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment thereof to them, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to

ISAIAH DIETERICH,
JOHN B. DIETERICH,
Administrators.
Montour tp., July 5, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL KNISS, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Kniss, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Nathan Miller. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

NATHAN MILLER,
July 12, 1867. Administrator.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKROTH, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Eckroth, Ellen Eckroth, David Eckroth, John Eckroth, Lucy Nungesser, Jacob Eckroth, and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth (names unknown).

GREETING: You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of Abraham Schweppenheiser, setting forth that the said Solomon Eckroth, late of Mifflin township, said county, died seized of certain real estate in Mifflin township, said county, and agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, to sell and convey the same to the said Jacob Schweppenheiser, his heirs or assigns. And there show cause why the said Court shall not decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance be made under said decree to the aforesaid Nelson M'Carty, or the said premises in fee simple.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKROTH, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Eckroth, Ellen Eckroth, David Eckroth, John Eckroth, Lucy Nungesser, Jacob Eckroth, and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth (names unknown).

GREETING: You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of Abraham Schweppenheiser, setting forth that the said Solomon Eckroth, late of Mifflin township, said county, died seized of certain real estate in Mifflin township, said county, and agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, dated the 31st December, 1866, to sell and convey the same to the said George Spade, his heirs or assigns. And there show cause why the said Court shall not decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance be made under said decree to the aforesaid George Spade, of the said premises in fee simple.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKROTH, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Eckroth, Ellen Eckroth, David Eckroth, John Eckroth, Lucy Nungesser, Jacob Eckroth, and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth (names unknown).

GREETING: You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of Abraham Schweppenheiser, setting forth that the said Solomon Eckroth, late of Mifflin township, said county, died seized of certain real estate in Mifflin township, said county, and agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, dated the 31st December, 1866, to sell and convey the same to the said Jacob Schweppenheiser, his heirs or assigns. And there show cause why the said Court shall not decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance be made under said decree to the aforesaid George Spade, of the said premises in fee simple.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all heatrs, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in said county aforesaid, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Second and final account of John Sheppless, Executor of Stacy Mangerum, of Catawissa, dec'd.
2. Account of James M'Alarney and Wm Longshore, executors of George Longshore, late of Main township, deceased.
3. Final account of Samuel Snyder and Michael Brosius, Administrators of Matthew Brown, late of Mifflin township, dec'd.
4. Final account of Samuel Snyder and John Snyder, Administrators of John Snyder, sr., late of Mifflin, deceased.
5. Account of Alfred J. Creveling, administrator of Richard Ross, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
6. Account of Ist Parker, administrator of David Beltime, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Abram Young, administrator of Wm. E. Roberts, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
8. Account of Mary W. Holmes, administratrix of Edwin Himes, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
9. Account of David Miller, administrator of Christopher F. Kenelly, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
10. Account of David Miller, administrator of Caroline Rawlly, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
11. Third and final account of George Hughes, John Stubbs and Lloyd Paxton, administrators of Joseph Paxton, late of Catawissa, dec'd.
12. Account of R. L. F. Colley, administrator of Josiah Shultz, late of Benton township, dec'd.
13. Account of Joseph Hartman, administrator of Margaret Hartman, late of Franklin township, deceased.
14. Second and final account of George and John F. Conner, executors of Thomas Conner, late of Centre township, deceased.
15. Final account of Samuel Kressler, guardian of Henry F. Kase, of Maine township.
16. First and final account of Samuel Kressler, guardian of Charles J. Kase, late of Maine township, deceased.
17. First and final account of James Van Horn, administrator of Samuel Van Horn, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
18. First and final account of George A. Bowman, executor of John Reynolds, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
19. Account of Amos Craig and Charles Mensch, administrators of Abraham Mensch, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
20. Account of James Masters, administrator of John Bender, late of Pine township, deceased.
21. Account of B. F. Hartman, administrator of William Hughes, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
22. Final account of Daniel Davis and Samuel Boardman, executors of James P. Boardman, late of Liberty township, dec'd.
23. Account of Nathan Christman, administrator of Nathan Case, of Scott Township, dec'd.
24. Account of Solomon Russ, administrator of John Pealer, late of Fishingcreek Township dec'd.

C. G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1867.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivam Derr and Peter K. Hortsog, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 23 day of September next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and the constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. In testimony whereof I have caused to be put to this notice my seal, at Bloomsburg, in said county aforesaid, on the first Monday of September next, and in the ninety-first year of the Independence of the United States of America. GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*
Bloomsburg, August 2, 1867.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

BLOOM—Wm. Sharpless, J. J. Brower, Wm. M'Hale.
BRIAR CREEK—Adam Dieterich.
BENTON—Wm. Snyder.
CENTRE—Wm Shuter.
CONYNGHAM—Peter Hower.
FISHING CREEK—Henry Reisdilne.
FRANKLIN—Jacob Reichenbach.
GREENWOOD—Reuben Rich, Wilson M. Fyre.
HEMLOCK—Isaac Farrell.
MAINE—Francis Fetterman, John F. Shuman.
MADISON—Charles Eyerman.
MIFFLIN—Henry Hiller, C. H. Hess.
ORANGE—Samuel Achenbach.
ROARING CREEK—Frank D. Yocum.
SCOTT—G. W. Creveling, Wm. Hower, John Seyhart.
SUGARLOAF—Benj. Cole, Sheadrick Hess.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

BLOOM—Michael Walter, Wm Bendleman.
BEAVER—Wm Michael, John Longenberger, sr., John Shuman.
BRIAR CREEK—J C Smith.
BENTON—John J M'Henry.
CENTRALIA BOR.—Joseph M Frech.
CONYNGHAM—Philip Brendl.
FRANKLIN—Elias Weaver, Joel Zerr.
FISHING CREEK—Ellis S Sutcliffe.
GREENWOOD—Wm R Ikeler, Charles Heavenrich, David Bennett.
HEMLOCK—Zebulon Robbins.
LUZERNE—James Fetterman, Charles Bulla, John Snyder, Benj. Wagner.
MIFFLIN—Jas O. Winterstein, Phineas Smith, Samuel Nyes, Philip Creasy, Samuel Creasy, John R Yohe.
Mt. PLEASANT—John Wanich, Godfrey Mellick.
MADISON—Peter Wolf, Jacob S Girton.
MONTOUR—Jackson Leiby.
MAINE—W Longenberger.
PINE—Richard W. Lyons.
ROARING CREEK—Daniel Barig, Daniel Gearhart Azuri Crain.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

1. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott, et. al.
2. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
3. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
4. Hoel E. Green vs. Robert S. Russell, et. al.
5. David Yenger vs. Clinton Dewitt, et. al.
6. David Fry vs. David Shuman.
7. George Dunn vs. Isaac Yetter.
8. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's admr's.
9. William A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
10. Thomas J. Vandesicken vs. Amos Dresher.
11. Sylvester J. Faux vs. William C. Green's administrators.
12. Jacob S. Evans vs. Wm. C. Green's admr's.
13. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Mellick.
14. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Richard W. Lyons.
15. James Gorman vs. Michael Creane, et. al.
16. George Brown vs. Leonard Shuman.
17. Chas. W. Campbell et. al., vs. Hugh D. Mc Reynolds, et. al.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. John Robinson.
19. Pullman Faux vs. Sylvester J. Faux.
20. John Twomley et. al., vs. Mary E. Green et. al.
21. Clark Stewart et. al., vs. Elijah C. Cleaver.
22. Deborah Heath vs. Orson L. Dean.
23. Franklin Yeatts vs. Wm. T. Shuman.
24. Edward M'Call et. al., vs. John Sweeney.
25. West Branch Insurance Co. vs. S. Cushing.
26. John G. Schnur vs. Jeremiah K. Ross admr.
27. Milton Keough use vs. Philip S. Moyer et. al.
28. Jesse Robbins and wife vs. Wm. Eves & wife.
29. Robert J. Lyons admrs. vs. Wesley Lyons.
30. James M'Yeakey vs. S. L. Campbell.
31. Chas. M. Miller vs. the township of Bloom.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Al. Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and directed to me, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the second day of September, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Lambert, on the west by lands of John Bright, on the north by lands of J. Karns, and on the east by lands of John Pealer, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and a barn, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sylvester Pealer.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet in width, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

ALSO

Two lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by Third Street, whereon is erected two frame dwelling houses, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell, Wm. F. Jones, John Williams and Mary Williams.

ALSO

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep, and forty feet wide, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

ALSO

Two other lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by First street, whereon are erected two frame dwelling houses with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two borough lots, bounded on the north by lot of ——— Fenstemacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of William Zeigler, and on the east by Trentwine street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. Betterly.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

FINANCES.

CENTRE TWP. BOUNTY FUND.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Collector of Bounty Tax,

DR.

To amount on Duplicate	$6,179 74
CR.	
By cash paid John Hill, Treasurer	$5,852 32
" 5 per cent. commissions	227 67
" percentage	123 75
	$6,179 74

CHAS. H. DIETERICH, Collector of Bounty Tax,

DR.

To amount on Duplicate	$7,417 62
CR.	
By cash paid John Hill, Treasurer	$4,676 42
" reduction on Duplicate	1,265 00
	$5,941 42
Balance on Duplicate	590 00
JOHN HILL, Treasurer,	
DR.	
To amount from First National Bank of Danville, (note in Bank)	$10,000 00
CR.	
By discount and stamps on first discount	$161 67
" am't pd 32 volunteers at $400 each	2000 00
" expenses taking volunteers to Troy and their subsistance	337 00
" percentage on $10,000	50 00
	$10,128 67
Balance in favor of Treasurer	$128 67
DR.	
To amount on local subscription	$4,150 00
CR.	
By am't pd 32 volunteers over $400 as per receipt	$373 00
Balance due John Hill, Treasurer	$220 00
DR.	
To cash from S. Neyhard, Collector	$5,852 32
" " " C. H. Dieterich, Collector,	4,676 42
" " " L. Aikman bill on hand	1 11
for one year	
	$10,530 85
CR.	
By cash paid on bonds as per receipt	$9,117 61
" " " G. W. Edgar, exp. to Troy	6 10
By discount on $9000, note in Danville National Bank	70 00
" cash paid Cyrus Creveling, expenses to Harrisburg	27 75
" cash paid L. L. Tate, printing	9 00
" " C. G. Barkley, att'y fees	20 00
" " sundry persons as per receipts	51 47
" percentage on $11,975	59 86
	$9,359 29
Balance in favor of Treasurer	989 09
CENTRE TOWNSHIP, *DR.*	
To Margaret Aikman on bond	$250 00
" J. P. Creasy " "	150 00
" J. W. Hagenbuch " " and int.	106 00
" H. C. Barton " "	200 00
" Cyrus Creveling " "	200 00
	$1,506 09

May 20, 1867.

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre township, Columbia County, Pa., do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing accounts, and find them to be correct.

LEVI A. HUTCHISON,
LAFAYETTE CREASY,
Aug. 2, 1867. Auditors.

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

EAST WARD.—Erie Mail Train, 1.30 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 8.00 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.05 A.M.; Lock Haven Accommodation 5.10.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 2.30 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 8.40 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train 4.45 P.M.; Buffalo Express, 8.00 A.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTIONS.—Leave New York at 8.30, M'ORNING and 9.00 P.M.; arrive at New York at 3.15 P.M.; Leave Erie at 10.25 A.M., arrive at New York at 10.10 A.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business at the Company's agencies.

S. B. Kingston, jr., corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
May 10, 1867.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS CO

Farmer's Department.

Packing Butter in Summer.

THE annexed correspondence on the subject of packing butter in summer to keep is important and interesting, as showing the comparative excellence of wooden and stone vessels under the different circumstances stated. A Vermont butter maker writes to the New York Farmers' Club, concerning packing butter to keep:

Pack it in well soaked tubs or firkins; put a little damp salt in the bottom and place it in a cool dry cellar on a bench of wood eighteen inches from the cellar bottom, and the same from the wall. Stone or earthenware does not keep butter well, as the moisture from the surrounding atmosphere in warm weather condenses on such vessels and soon affects the butter. Put no salt on or between the layers. Fill to within half an inch of the top, and place a clean wet cloth over the butter, and pack the edges down with a knife, and then spread thin wet salt over the cloth. Having made and dealt in butter for some time, the above mode of packing and keeping butter will be useful to many, and cause a smile of delight to the buyer.

A correspondent in one of our exchanges writes that "during several years of our first farming in Iowa, we found it extremely difficult to preserve sweet, for winter use, the butter that we made during the months of June, July, and August. We finally adopted the following plan, by which we are successful: We, with a minutes' work, settled large stone jars into the cellar bottom—it being sandy and dry—by putting nearly the whole jars into the ground, and packing the sand close outside, and the butter inside, taking especial care to keep it well covered, first with a thin cloth, then a thin layer of salt, and then a board with a weight on it, to prevent it being uncovered by accident. Last season we took an oak butter-firkin that would hold one hundred pounds, and painted it well outside, and inserted it in the ground beside the jars, and filled it with butter, which kept as sweet as we could desire. Persons who have a dry cellar, I think, will be amply compensated for their trouble by this process."

Coal Ashes.

COAL ashes in England have been found to be an excellent top dressing for clover and grass lands, especially on dry, sandy, soils. The quantity used is from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, spread either immediately after harvest, or during the winter or early spring. The quality of coal ashes is said to be improved by covering up in every cart load of ashes one bushel of lime in its hottest state, for about ten or twelve hours, when the lime will be entirely fallen. The whole is then mixed together, and turned over three times, when the cinders or half burned pieces of coal, which would otherwise be of no use, will be found to be as fine a powder as the lime itself. The coal ashes should be kept perfectly dry, and when thus prepared with lime and applied to swampy soils, is said to improve them very materially. Dry coal ashes applied to light soil, from time to time, frees it from unpleasant odor, and forms a highly concentrated manure, which is in proper condition to be carted away. Much of the coal used for fuel in England is the soft coal, but we have no doubt good results would follow from the use of the ashes of American coals. Indeed, in proof that they have considerable manurial value, we have often seen squashes and other vegetables growing in great luxuriance upon a heap of coal ashes which had been thrown out of the gates, and entirely free from a mixture of earth or manures. The consumption of coal in the inland cities and villages is becoming every day more extensive, and the ashes for the most part are thrown away as useless material. To those living within the reach of cities and villages, it would be worth while to collect this waste rubbish, and experiment with it upon grass lands with a view of determining its real value. It is a mine which may be well worth working, and one which the practical farmers should not overlook.—*Utica Herald.*

Turnips—Their Place on the Farm.

THE amount of turnips which may be raised upon an acre of good land is very great, other crops may produce more nutriment, for a very large proportion of the root is water, nevertheless, were the question to be, how may the greatest quantity of food be produced upon a acre after the first of July? We should hardly hesitate in saying, by sowing common turnips in drill, 14 to 20 inches apart, according to the soil. Turnips are very good to have, but their quick growth and ability to sow them as a second crop—after taking off potatoes, onions or corn, (being sowed at the last hoeing) etc—make them an invaluable aid to the farmer in supplying deficiencies in either grain, hay, or roots or any kind of forage. Superphosphate of lime is required as a specific for turnips, and on any tolerably good soil, 500 pounds will almost insure a fine crop. Lime, ashes, plaster, guano, bone dust, are each excellent in moderate quantities, harrowed in before sowing, or scattered broadcast, when the crop is hoed. On sward land it is best to turn under some fresh manure to insure fermentation and quicker rooting of the sod. Turnips may be sown at any time in July, and should be thinned to, at least 6 inches apart. There are no better varieties than the cow horn, and purple top strap leaf—the former long, the latter flat. Broadcast sowing gives poor results compared with drilling in the seed with a machine.

Young Grape Vines.

THE great trouble with inexperienced cultivators is, that they will allow a young vine to have its own way. It is the inexorable law that a vine cannot yield both fruit and wood. If the vine is grown for present satisfaction only, then let it fruit if it will, but if future crops are regarded, then remove all the fruit that sets the first year after planting, and pinch the laterals to get a good wood growth.

Currant Wine.

BRUISE sixteen pounds of ripe currants, mix them well with three gallons of water, strain it off, put to it fourteen pounds of loaf sugar; strain it into a small keg, adding a pint of raspberries and a pint of brandy; stop it down and let it stand for three months.

For the Young Folks.

The Three Crows.

A BAND of soldiers came home from the wars; for peace had been made, and their king wanted their service no longer. One of them, whose name was Conrad, had saved a good deal of money out of his pay; for he did not spend all he earned in eating and drinking, as many others do. Now two of his comrades were great rogues, and they wanted to rob him of his money: however, they behaved outwardly towards him in a friendly way. "Comrade," said they to him one day, "why should we stay here shut up in this town like prisoners, when you at any rate have earned enough to live upon for the rest of your days in peace and plenty, at home by your own fireside?" They talked so often to him in this manner, that at last he said he would go and try his luck with them; but they all the time thought of nothing but how they should manage to steal away his money from him.

When they had gone a little way, the two rogues said, "We must go by the right-hand road, for that will take us quickest into another country, where we shall be safe." Now they knew all the while that what they were saying was untrue; and as soon as Conrad said "No, that will take us straight back into the town we came from—we must keep on the left hand," they picked a quarrel with him, and said, "What do you give yourself airs for? you know nothing about it." Then they fell upon him and knocked him down, and beat him over the head till he was blind. And having taken all his money out of his pockets, they dragged him to a gallows-tree that stood hard by, bound him fast down at the foot of it, and went back into the town with the money. But the poor blind man did not know where he was; and he felt all around him, and finding that he was bound to a large beam of wood, that it was a cross and said, "After all, they have done kindly in leaving me under a cross; now Heaven will guard me."

When night came on, he heard something fluttering over his head. It turned out to be three crows that flew round and round, and at last perched upon the tree. By and by they began to talk together, and he heard one of them say, "Sister, what is the best news with you to-day?" "Oh! if men did but know all that we know!" said the other. The Princess is ill, and the king has vowed to marry her to any one who will cure her: but this none can do, for she will not be well until yonder blue flower is burned to ashes and swallowed by her." "Oh, indeed," said the other crow, "if men did but know what we know! To-night there will fall from heaven a dew of such power, that if even a blind man, if he washed his eyes with it, would see again." And the third spoke, and said, "Oh! if men knew what we know! The flower is wanted but for one, the dew is wanted but for few; but there is a great dearth of water for all in town. All the wells are dried up; and no one knows that they must take away the large square stone by the fountain in the market-place, and dig underneath it, and that then the finest water will spring up."

Conrad laid all this time quite quiet; and when the three crows had done talking, he heard them fluttering round again, and at last away they flew. Greatly wondering at what he had heard, and overjoyed at the thoughts of getting his sight, he tried with all his strength to break loose. At last he found himself free, and plucked some of the grass that grew beneath him, and washed his eyes with the dew that had fallen upon it. At once his eye-sight came to him again, and he saw, by the light of the moon and the stars, that he was beneath the gallows-tree, and not beneath a cross, as he had thought. Then he gathered together in a bottle as much of the dew as he could, to take away with him; and looked around till he saw the flower that grew close by; and when he had burned it he gathered up the ashes, and set out on his way towards the king's court.

When he reached the palace, he told the king he was come to cure the princess; and when he had given her the ashes and made her well, he claimed her for his wife, as the reward that was to be given. But the princess, looking upon him and seeing that his clothes were so shabby, had no mind to be his wife; and the king would not keep his word, but thought to get rid of him by saying, "Whoever wants to have the princess for his wife, must find enough water for the use of the town, where there is this summer a great dearth." Then the soldier went out, and told the people to take up the square stone by the fountain in the market-place, and to dig for water underneath; and when they did so, there came up a fine spring, that gave enough water for the whole town. So the king could no longer get off giving him his daughter; and as the princess began to think better of him, they were married, and lived very happily together after all.

Soon after, as he was walking one day through a field, he met his two comrades who had treated him so basely. Though they did not know him, he knew them at once, and went up to them and said, "Look at me! I am your old comrade whom you beat and robbed and left blind; Heaven has defeated your wicked wishes, and turned all the mischief which you brought upon me into good luck." When they heard this they fell at his feet, and begged for pardon; and as he had a very kind and good heart he forgave them, and took them to his palace, and gave them food and clothes. And he told them all that had happened to him, and how he reached these honors. After they had heard the whole story they said to themselves, "Why should not we go and sit some night under the gallows? we may hear something that will bring us good luck, too."

Next night they stole away; and when they had sat under the tree a little while, they heard a fluttering noise over their heads; and the three crows came and perched upon it. "Sisters," said one of them, "some one must have overheard us, for all the world is talking of the wonderful things that have happened:—the princess is well; the flower has been plucked and burned; a blind man has found his sight; and they have found the spring that gives water to the whole town. Let us look round, peahaps we may find some one skulking about; if we do, he shall rue the day."

Then they began fluttering about, and soon spied out the two men below, and flew at them in a rage, beating and pecking them in the face with their wings and beaks till they were quite blind, and lay half dead upon the ground, under the gallows-tree.

The next day passed over, and they did not return to the palace; so Conrad began to wonder where they were, and went out the following morning in search of them, and at last he found them where they lay, dreadfully repaid for all their folly and baseness.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS, PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. (apr20'67

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

☞ Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. (apr5'67-6m

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. CHEOPAGE, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of DR. CHEOPSUS upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "DR. CHEOPSUS, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an

INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TAKE THE ZINGARI BITTERS AS HAS SOUL AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and diseases

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. (jly5'67-6m.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS,

IN

MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., &C.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.

Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 209 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,

AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND

NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND

FANCY GOODS,

No. 35 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 503 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTINGS,

No. 13 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main St.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTAGES,

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having machinery specially adapted to all work they may require. (feb8'67-1y.

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BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,

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OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

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SCHELL, BERGER & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Dealers in

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☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

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Late Walter & Kase,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

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between Race and Vine

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TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

a great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

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SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

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Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

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between Cherry and Race, west side,

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Wholesale Dealers in

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No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

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WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

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Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,

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HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED

than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, Hames, iron; pad trees: Hames, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try: boring machines, chisles, angers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal beds, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel caks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,

Thimble skeins and boxes,

Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarrel rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

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Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

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PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

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SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK

STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. The No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*
Hartman's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Mar29'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless, durable, and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

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W. M. MONROE & CO.,

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Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

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No. 55 North Third Street,

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J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

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SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

alike on both sides of the fabric, which is regarned by the masses